

LOUISVILLE DAILY DEMOCRAT.

VOLUME XIX.

LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY: SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 30, 1863.

NUMBER 219.

Daily Democrat.

TERMS OF THE DAILY DEMOCRAT TO THE COUNTRY.

ONE YEAR. \$6.00
SIX MONTHS. \$3.00
ONE MONTH. 50¢

LOCAL AGENTS WANTED.
We desire to procure the services of a local agent in every county and district in the State. Will our friends act or procure the services of some efficient person in our behalf? Bearing in mind the circulation of the Democrat may be materially extended, we make this appeal to our friends in its behalf.

WE ARE AUTHORIZED TO ANNOUNCE THE HON. NAT. WOLFE AS A CANDIDATE FOR CONGRESS IN THIS DISTRICT AT THE ENSUING AUGUST ELECTION.

Some of the Abolitionists begin to see that there is more difficulty in this slavery question than they had imagined. As long as there was no responsibility attached to the country about freedom, meaning negro freedom, it was smooth sailing; but necessity now requires that something be done for the contrabands. Numbers are in the employment of the Government, many more are straying about loose, and infinite confusion and trouble is coming, and they begin to see it.

The servitude of the negro in some shape is a necessity to any social organization. No law can prevent it. It is very properly said that the equality of the races apprehended is all nonsense. As fast as the negro gets in the way of the white race he will be put out of the way. If he is no longer useful to the white man, he will go like the Indian. But the white man will set his wits to work to make him useful, and he will be apt to succeed somehow.

The negro was brought to this country an untried savage. He was protected and taken care of because the white man could make him useful. Under the protection of this much-abused system of slavery he has multiplied from seven hundred thousand in 1770 to nearly four millions, and advanced from barbarism to a higher state than the race has advanced anywhere else under other system. Whatever may be the destiny of the negro race hereafter, even if a higher destiny awaits it, the sober judgment of mankind will thank the system of domestic slavery in the United States for it.

The Abolitionists rave about the evils of slavery, and it would be strange if any system adapted to such a race did not contain evils; but the great landmarks of progress and development in this race can't be obliterated.

We do not believe at all in the evils to the white man so much harped upon. They do not exist to any great extent, and they are counterbalanced by benefits that are not inconsiderable.

The simple question for the statesman is, can the system be changed for the better? Those who propose a change are bound to show us the substitute, and make out the benefit to both races so plainly as to justify this great social revolution. When they have explained their system, and shown how it will work, we may listen to them. Until they do so, they must excuse our uncompromising opposition.

How will the negro in great numbers and the white man live upon the same soil, and get along without abrasions and collisions that are of any consequence? The negro has shown no disposition to be discontented more than that people desire for change that can always be found in such a people.

They have got along well up to the present time. The South can show as good a record, as far as progress is concerned, as any people on the globe; and the war has certainly shown the people to have as much skill, as great resources and as unconquerable a resolution as any people ever exhibited. The negro has shown no disposition to be discontented more than that people desire for change that can always be found in such a people.

This being the truth, show us how any other system will do better or half as well. A scheme to get along in Louisiana has been put in operation; another system of slavery. The white man makes a contract, fixes wages, hours of work and the manner of deportment; defines and fixes penalties. The negro is compelled to acquiesce in the system, and can't escape. It is a contract system of slavery, exacting, scab, grinding, and without any of the indulgences of the old system; without any of the kindnesses and attachments that existed between the master and slave in the South heretofore. It is a system under which the black race will perish away, instead of multiplying, as under the old one. Yet something had to be done. The relation of master and slave is assumed to be broken up, but the negro must be employed, so as to support himself, or perish.

We want these men, who rally at slavery, to show us something better for the white and black man; to give us some general system; for the white man and the negro can't stand on the same level. Laws can't make them do so; and is a system involving so much of human interest, so much of happiness and misery, we deem it wild, extravagant and reckless to pull down before we know how to build up. The system of slavery has grown up out of the necessities of the two races in contact, and what has been the growth of ages can't be changed by revolution; it requires ages to change, and the change must come out of the same necessities acting on the parties concerned.

We don't think it incumbent on us to go into any defense of slavery in the abstract. A great deal of nonsense has been written on this subject. We grant that if the negro can do better for himself and his posterity in any other condition, without more injury to the white man, it is the duty of the latter to give him a chance. Our opinion is, he can do no better, nor as well as he has been doing. To set the negro free and in competition with the white man, would be cruel. We had as soon think of setting all the boys of twelve feet, and all the girls of ten, under the idea of universal freedom. They would be about as competent as this negro race now.

It seems to us that just now is the most opportune time to disturb the condition of the negro. The white man is making a rather poor demonstration of his capacity to maintain free institutions. He can hardly take care of himself and his Government. His real need for negro freedom had better be postponed until he secures his own. This political revolution is a task to manage, without engaging in a vast social one, which is rather out of the reach of man.

We don't believe in the ultra nonsense of the South as to slavery, being necessary to republican institutions; that in fact the white man can't be free unless he has negro slaves; that the negro is a necessity to the white man.

The righteousness of the whole institution of slavery depends on the qualities of the two races of men and its adaptation to the happiness of both. Like all human institutions, the institution of slavery will be modified or changed by time, and the change which time may bring in the condition of different races of men and their necessities.

The negro has multiplied about six-fold in little more than a half century. The supply of slave labor will, in time, overrule the demand in this country. A few generations

hence the status of the black race will be a very different one. When there begins to be more of them than the white man can employ or use profitably, no man will own slaves. If the system be let alone something else will grow up, suited to the necessities of the two races. Let the whole relation of master and slave alone, is our advice. It can't be changed for the better. No engrossing has yet been made to substitute anything better than the present, or anything half as good. We don't admire that conservatism that never forgets and never learns anything; but radical changes that promise no good aid may bring incalculable evils, which no human sagacity can foresee, we are opposed to. Let well enough alone, until we are sure of something better instead.

The Fall of Vicksburg.
(From the Richmond Whig, May 28.)

Suppose Vicksburg has fallen—the army is in full retreat, and the rebels are defeated. Port Hudson reduced or abandoned—the Mississippi in its whole length controlled by the enemy, and the Confederacy, temporarily or even for the remainder of the war, cut off from the world. Suppose, further, that we really give up the war and end the disaster ourselves, with a following letter, some body was making a fool of him and his profession, and, therefore, we wrote to inquire if he were genuine. We therefore publish the letter and our reply, which we have mailed for him to-day:

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF INDIANA, DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
"Indianapolis, May 5, 1863.

To the Editors of the New York Express:

Gentlemen—Some time ago I received through you a copy of my Order No. 9 and your remarks thereon. They are ex-ceedingly witty and smart, and, in your judgment, probably deserve publication. It may surprise you to know that the order was issued after mature deliberation and consultation, and is being and will be carried out to the letter. It is fortunate for you that your paper is not published in my District.

Very truly yours,

Milo S. Haskell,
Brig. Gen. Vols., Com. Dist.

AN EDITORIAL REPLY.

OFFICE OF THE NEW YORK EXPRESS,
New York, May 14, 1863.

Milo S. Haskell, Brigadier General, etc.

Sir: I have waited for some days in order to ascertain in the curious lottery of "General" drawn in Washington, it was possible, as far as chance, to throw out such a "prize" as could induce a leader like you of the fifth column to publish such a document as the one you have sent me. A subsequent note in reply to one from me, merely asking if it was genuine or forged, shows, in its scurrility, if in nothing else, that the first note was genuine.

It is fortunate for you (editors of the Express) that you are not the negro in the way of the white race he will be put out of the way.

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Chief Justice Carter, in granting a divorce to Gen. Brannon, said the decree had better be amended, "not exactly rejecting the Latin" setting forth that he is restored to all the rights of a single man, "for one hundred years hence every one may not understand what is a *siquid matrimonii*." If the General lives to see it, we little doubt that the Latin which he survived 3,000 years will be able to wory through another century just for his sake.

We have encouraging accounts from many portions of the State in regard to the raising of troops under the 20,000 call. We hope the glorious work will be pushed forward with promptness. The country and the State need the services of her gallant sons, and now is the time to enlist. Every consideration and motive which could influence a brave people, urge upon Kentuckians to volunteer, and none should be backward. The troops proposed to be raised are intended for service in the State, and every inducement is in the form of bounty, pay, etc., is offered, which any other troops have had. There are many gallant spirits in our State, who should set to work recruiting companies, and we hope none will hold back.

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HARNEY, HUGHES & CO.

OFFICE—

South side Green Street, two doors below the Customhouse.

W. E. HUGHES, State Printer.

SATURDAY, MAY 30, 1863.

CITY NEWS.

"WOULD N'T TAKE."—Yesterday, a soldier rode up to the door of Col. Mundy's office, in a hussar, and, upon alighting on the sidewalk, it was discovered that he was "slightly inept," and that his shoulders were most beautifully ornamented with straps, denoting his rank, which was that of Major of *infantry*. He entered the office and asked for a pass to Chicago. Not being able to show why he was in the city, or who or what Major he was, the clerk refused. He said he was Major of the Fourteenth Illinois cavalry regiment, and went off to get the documents to prove it. It was ascertained that he was only a private in the regiment, and he was consequently arrested, and his beautiful new leaves were stripped from his shoulders, and his wrists embellished with bracelets, and himself locked up in the guardhouse of Barracks No. 1. He said he thought a common soldier couldn't board at a first-class hotel, drive fast horses, be brought into notice, do nothing, &c., unless they wore the Major's straps. Majors can get along anywhere, but the poor soldier who does the hard fighting and lays his life down a sacrifice for his country's cause is buried, and his name and memory sleep forever with him in the grave.

MISS MAGGIE MITCHELL.—We are heartily sorry that Miss Maggie Mitchell cannot stay with us longer. To-night is the farewell of Maggie, who will appear in her character of "Fanchon" or the "Crickets."

This beautiful and moral drama, which has become the real sensation of the day, and which has been performed in all principal cities of the Union—will be given this evening for the three hundredth time—and as it will be its last representation in Louisville, those who have failed to witness its beautiful effects and moral inculcation, are invited to see its farewell representation, as it will leave on the memories of those who value the real object of the drama (moral lesson) a delightful reminiscence of one of the most exquisite representations on the stage, and by an artist who has been peculiarly gifted with the genius to carry out the author's sentiments.

POLICE PROCEEDINGS.—Friday, May 29th. Nelly Hollie and Mailda Brown, drunk and disorderly conduct; bail in \$100 for sixty days. Workhouse.

Sarah Wilson, drunk and disorderly conduct; workhouse in default of bail for sixty days.

A continued case from yesterday—Charles Brewer, cutting Lawrence Syers in two places—one in the left shoulder and one in the right breast; bail in \$100 to answer an assault.

Michael Riley gave bonds on a warrant to answer.

Professor G. W. Hoss, editor of the Indiana School Journal and superintendent of the public schools of Indianapolis, will address the friends of education, and the trustees and teachers of the city schools, at the Male High School to day, at 2½ o'clock. This gentleman has been long connected with the best institutions of Indiana, and has an excellent reputation as a live, thorough, and successful educator. It is desirable that he should have an opportunity to address as many as possible of the best friends of popular education. What he may say will be eminently practical.

SUICIDE OF AN OLD CITIZEN.—Mr. Cole, formerly of the firm of Messrs. Cole & White, is supposed to have committed suicide yesterday afternoon by jumping into the river and drowning himself, near Messrs. Connell & Ray's saw-mill. His clothes and hat were found upon a raft near the mill, and as he is missing, it is supposed that drowning has put an end to his existence. He leaves a wife and two or three children, besides a host of friends.

REPETITION.—The concert and exhibition given by the Sunday-school scholars connected with the Methodist Episcopal Church on Thursday night was a complete success. The songs sung by the Messrs. Ames and Anderson were sung with telling effect. We learn that it will be repeated on Thursday evening next, the same persons participating in the exercises. Go everybody.

A Captain came to the city yesterday from Lexington with a squad of men, and he thought he'd show the boys how to get on a bender, when he was picked up, put in chains, and sent to Lexington, with the order, "Send another Captain—this one fell early in the action." Major Farris knows how to treat them.

We hope our citizens, and especially our lady readers, will bear in mind that the exhibition of the Horticultural Society, at Masonic Temple this morning, promises to be a very fine one. The farmers, we hope, will be liberal in their contributions of flowers, fruits, &c.

RECRUITING.—Our friend Sergeant Frank Looney, of the Thirty-fourth Kentucky Infantry, formerly stationed in this city, has just arrived to recruit for company B of that regiment. Gentlemen subject to conscription, take notice. Frank's handbills will be our daily.

OVER 200 men have deserted from the Fourth Kentucky cavalry regiment. The police and other officers are on trial of them. If they do not return to their regiment soon it will go rather hard with them.

We learn that the auction sale of Fallier's beautiful paintings will take place this morning, in the parlor of Masonic Temple. It is a very fine collection of paintings.

We are requested by the Superintendent to state that there will be a general meeting of the teachers of the public schools at the Male High School at half past two o'clock to-day.

We are indebted to Mr. Robert Lukens for Nashville papers of yesterday. Robert is one of the clever Adams' Express company messengers.

Confederate prisoners continue to arrive in Nashville daily. Twenty-seven reached there on Thursday. A lot will arrive here in a day or two.

About sixteen Union refugees from the mountain counties came down on the train from Lexington last evening. They will enter the service.

The passenger train from Lexington was detained Thursday evening, on account of the engine refusing to "make steam."

The Provost Marshal General, at Washington, has issued an order, which will be found in to-day's paper.

The Campbell Minstrels will perform at New Albany next Monday and Tuesday nights.

There was very little doing in military circles yesterday.

For list of letters see fourth page.

A lot of women and children were passengers to this city last evening on the train from Lexington. The husbands of most of them were either drafted into the rebel army or have been driven from their homes, leaving their wives and children to get along as best they could; but the armies have laid waste everything on their farms, and left them entirely destitute of everything they had in the world. Not even fences, or any outhouses were spared; all their stock taken, their crops were destroyed, their gardens ruined, in fact, a famine was breeding fast, and stalking through the once green and fertile hills and valleys of the eastern portion of the State, which compelled these poor but honest women—who have ever been true and loyal in their devotion to the old Union, in which they once lived so happily and peacefully together, and look with anxious eyes and longing hearts to the day when peace will reign supreme over all the earth, and the American people will have learned a lesson that they will take with them to their graves. These women and children are expected to remain in the city some time. We hope the day is not far distant when they all may return to their homes in peace.

WOOD'S THEATER.—Mrs. Rush makes her last appearance here to-night, in which occurs she will sustain the character of Margaret Elmore, in Lovell's beautiful play of "Love's Sacrifice," a part well adapted to her style of acting, and in which she has achieved an enviable reputation. A "Highland Fling," by the talented *la petite Alice*, concludes the entertainment. On Monday the great tragic combination, consisting of the distinguished artist Mr. J. W. Wallace, the eminent American tragedian, and the popular tragic actress Mrs. Farnum, commence an engagement, as the bills announce, for three nights only, but we sincerely hope their arrangements will permit them to remain for a much longer period. The play selected for the opening night is Shakespeare's great conception, "Othello," with Mr. Davenport as Othello, Mr. Wallace as Iago and Mrs. Farnum as Desdemona. The other characters will be sustained by the best talent of the company, and the play is to be produced with careful regard to the *mise en scene*. The box sheet is already open, and as we learn the seats are rapidly taken, we would advise all who desire to enjoy an intellectual treat to lose no time in securing places.

LIST OF OFFICERS REPORTED AT COL. MUNDY'S HEADQUARTERS.—Major T. E. Barnes, 16th Kentucky; Captain Mr. C. S. Smith, 10th Michigan; Lieutenant W. H. Turner, Company D, 55th infantry regiment; Lieutenant Hammond, Company K, 20th Michigan infantry; Lieutenant Samuel Armstrong, 6th Indiana cavalry; Lieutenant Colonel Jenkins, 14th Illinois cavalry; Captain O. B. Merrill, Company I, 30th Illinois infantry; Lieutenant M. A. Smith, Company H, 30th Illinois infantry; Major T. E. Barnes, 16th Kentucky; Captain Mr. C. S. Smith, 10th Michigan; Lieutenant W. H. Turner, Company D, 55th infantry regiment; Lieutenant Hammond, Company K, 20th Michigan infantry; Lieutenant Samuel Armstrong, 6th Indiana cavalry; Lieutenant Colonel Jenkins, 14th Illinois cavalry; Captain O. B. Merrill, Company I, 30th Illinois infantry; Lieutenant M. A. Smith, Company H, 30th Illinois infantry; Major T. E. Barnes, 16th Kentucky; Captain Mr. C. S. Smith, 10th Michigan; Lieutenant W. H. 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STEAMBOATS.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.
For Evansville and Henderson.
The fine steamer STAR GREY EAGLE, Hustonville,
the 20th last, will leave for Evansville, positively.
For freight or passage apply on board, or to
MOORHEAD & CO., Agents.
No. 116 Wall street.

For Calro, St. Louis and Missouri River.
The light draught and swift running
steamer CONVOY, J. C. Paxton, Master,
will leave above THIS DAY, the 20th instant, at
4 o'clock p.m. For freight or passage apply on board, or to
R. J. CAFFREY, Agent, 157 Wall st.

For Nashville and Cumberland River.
The reliable steamer
CONVOY, J. C. Paxton, Master,
will leave above on THIS DAY, the 20th instant, at
4 o'clock p.m. For freight or passage apply on board, or to
MOORHEAD & CO. Agents.

For Frankfort, Woodford, Oregon and Co-
gar's Landing.

The new and elegant passenger steamer
CONVOY, J. C. Paxton, Master,
will leave above on THIS DAY, the 20th instant, at
4 o'clock p.m. For freight or passage apply on board, or to
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For Clarksville and Nashville.
The fine steamer GILLUM, Paxton, Master,
will leave above on THIS DAY, the 20th instant, at
4 o'clock p.m. For freight or passage apply on board, or to
MOORHEAD & CO. Agents.

For Nashville and all way Landings.
The light draught self running steamer
CONVOY, J. C. Paxton, Master,
will leave above on THIS DAY, the 20th instant, at
4 o'clock p.m. For freight or passage apply on board, or to
CROPPETT, PATTON & CO., Agents.
No. 116 Wall street.

For Cairo, Memphis and Vickburg.
The fine passenger steamer ST. CLOUD, Paxton, Master,
will leave the city waird Saturday, the 20th instant, at 10 o'clock a.m. For freight or passage apply on board, or to
CROPPETT, PATTON & CO., Agents.

For Paducah, Cairo, Memphis and all way
Landings.

The splendid steamer LIBERTY No. 2, W. Conner, Master,
the NEW and FAST PASSENGER STEAMER
No. 20 having been purchased entirely
or the trade, will leave for Evansville, positively
every MONDAY evening at 6 o'clock, from Portland
and will call at Louisville, Frankfort, Paducah, and all
the points on the Ohio, and permissible points on the Mississippi.
Accommodation will be secured and freight engaged
an advance on application to
MOORHEAD & CO. or
J. M. ERWIN, Agents.
Fourth street, bet. Main and River

LOUISVILLE AND EVANSTVILLE

U. S. MAIL BOATS.

Leave Daily (Sundays excepted) 5 P.M.
For Owensboro', Evansville and Henderson,
and all intermediate Landings.

The splendid passenger steamer JOHN T. MCOMBS, Capt. A. B. Lillard,
Leaves Monday and Thursdays at 1 o'clock p.m.
BIG GREY EAGLE, Capt. J. H. Bunce,
Leaves Tuesdays and Fridays at 5 o'clock p.m.
STAR GREY EAGLE, Capt. J. H. Bunce,
Leaves Wednesdays and Saturdays at 5 o'clock p.m.

NOTICE.

All freight and passengers must be at the Portland
wharf before 5 o'clock p.m., as the boats will not be
delayed after that time under any circumstance
by reason of the weather, or any other cause, and
will be liable to a fine of \$100 for each day
that they remain at the wharf.

CHANGE OF TIME AT CINCINNATI & LOUISVILLE U. S. MAIL Line Steamers.

The Steamers of this
line will leave for
CINCINNATI
EVERY DAY AT 12 O'CLOCK PRECISELY,
which insures the making of half a clock morning
connection by railroads from Cincinnati to the North
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For freight or passage apply to
JOSEPH CAMPION, Agent.
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MOTION AND FANCY GOODS

HOUSE.

IN ADDITION TO THE LARGE

stock we had on hand, we are now
receiving an additional supply, and
shall be constantly receiving Goods
in our line, adapted to the wants of
the trade. Country and city mer-
chants are solicited to call and
examine our stock, which shall be
kept full and complete, and will be
sold low for cash.

JAMES M. STEVENS, Agent,

No. 628 Main street, nearly opposite
the Louisville Hotel.

AND STILL THEY COME.

KEEP & MCGILL'S

New Store

AT THE GALT HOUSE,

I STILL THE CENTER OF ATTRACTION—NOT

so much for their beautiful new store, as for the great
bargains they give in all styles of

Gentlemen's Wearing Apparel.

This is acknowledged to be the cheapest house in the city. Call and examine for yourselves.

COAL!

W. L. MURPHY,

An experienced Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

PITTSBURGH COAL,

Strictly Screened for the Market from the
Mines known as the

HYATT & HORNER MINES,

KEEPS CONSTANTLY ON HAND A LARGE
QUANTITY OF COAL, SHIPPED BY RAIL

TO COUNTRY AND CITY MARKETS.

Office—Third street, between Main and

Market, between Main and East sides.

\$150 Reward.

STOLEN FROM THE RESIDENCE OF

THE SUBSCRIBER, in Shelby County, Ky.,

on the night of the 12th of May, two horses

and a saddle, a whip, and a small white spot on

the forehead, in his forehand, a small white spot on

the hindquarters, a small white spot on the

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